

Annapolis Market House
AA-590
25 Market Space
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
1857-1858
Public

The Annapolis Market House at 25 Market Space was constructed in 1857-1858 by builder John M. Davis for the citizens of the city. The public market house has been referred to as the “people’s landmark” by celebrated Annapolitan St. Clair Wright, who was instrumental in the preservation of the building. It was the third market house constructed on the 1.43 acres of land granted to the City of Annapolis by leading merchants Nicholas Carroll, James Mackubin, Jacob Hurt, Charles Wallace, John Davidson, Thomas Harwood, Joseph Williams, and James Williams in 1784. This is the eighth market house constructed to serve the City of Annapolis, illustrating the city’s long-time dedication to local commerce. Serving as a social and political center, the market house has been the subject of much debate regarding its continued existence, significance in the history of Annapolis, and tenants. The open form is supported by four rows of cast iron columns, which reflect the sophisticated construction techniques employed in the mid-nineteenth century to ensure the building’s permanency. Altered by the enclosure of the open market in 1894 and changes to the northeast elevation and roofline sometime between 1925 and 1935, the building was restored in 2003 to reflect its original mid-nineteenth-century appearance with some modern improvements. The Market House Plaza, first dedicated in 1977 and rededicated in 1997, includes the History Stone, hexagonal planter, memorial circle marker, plaque for Veterans of All Wars, and, most recently, the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose.

The one-story building has been renovated several times, most recently in 2003. It is a rectangular one-story structure constructed of wood frame, brick, and cast-iron columns. The Market House is set on a solid foundation of poured concrete that was periodically repaired as the daily activities of the building required. The structure is roughly five bays deep and ten bays wide with entry openings on each elevation. The flared hipped roof, at one time clipped at the northeast end to form a gable, is covered in square-butt wood shingles. The wide overhanging roof is edged by a boxed cornice with plain fascia and ogee cornice.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-590

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Annapolis Market House (preferred)

other City Market

2. Location

street and number 25 Market Space not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name City of Annapolis; Mayor & Alderman

street and number 160 Duke of Gloucester Street

telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber NH 1 folio 428

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 806 tax ID number 90005004

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	1	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	2	5 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	4	5 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			1	

7. Description

Inventory No. AA-590

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

The Market House at the intersection of Market Space and Randall Street with Main and Compromise Streets was constructed in 1857-1858 by the City of Annapolis. The building, located at 25 Market Space, has been renovated several times, most recently in 2003. It is a rectangular one-story structure constructed of wood frame, brick, and cast-iron columns. The Market House is set on a solid foundation of poured concrete that was periodically repaired as the daily activities of the building required. The structure is roughly five bays deep and ten bays wide with entry openings on each elevation. The flared hipped roof, at one time clipped at the northeast end to form a gable, is covered in square-butt wood shingles. The wide overhanging roof is edged by a boxed cornice with plain fascia and ogee cornice.

Site Description

The Market House at 25 Market Space is located at the center of Market Space with Randall Street running along its southeastern side. Pinkney Street radiates from the north corner, with Compromise Street on the south corner and Main Street at the west corner. Fleet Street is to the immediate northwest. The rectangular building is framed by brick sidewalks laid in a herringbone pattern. Market House Plaza, now also known as Alfred A. Hopkins Plaza (dedicated in 1997), is located to the southwest of the Market House. The plaza includes the History Stone (placed 2002), hexagonal planter (placed 2002), Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose (2002), as well as the Memorial Circle and Market House Plaza Marker (1977), Veterans of All Wars Plaque (1977), and the marker noting the rededication of the plaza in 1997. Concrete benches set in within a brick wall frame the plaza on the northwest side. Stone balusters connected by chains line the southeast and southwest sides. Dogwood trees, boxwood hedges, and large octagonal-shaped planters provide landscaping. Metal benches and carriage lights provide the final ornamentation for the plaza.

Detailed Description

Market House

The one-story Market House has a rectangular open plan with cast-iron Tuscan columns supporting the wood-frame structure. The columns, innovative in the mid-1850s when the building was constructed, are set in two rows at the center of the building and along its outer edge under the wide overhang of the roof. The columns, rising eight feet in height, are placed on square metal plinths raised on concrete pads. Notches are set twenty-three inches up on the sides of the round columns to allow for the insertion of wood board (4x1-1/2 inches) that encircle the structure. Originally open, the building is now enclosed by glass (replaced in the late twentieth century). The fixed windows are framed in two-and-a-quarter-inch square-edged surrounds. The windows are set above five-inch beaded boards with a continuous wood sill. The windows are set in groups of three with entry openings between the exterior cast-iron columns. The entries have metal-frame commercial doors with one fixed light and brass hardware. Double-leaf doors provided entry from the altered northeast elevation and

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the southwest elevation, while two single-leaf doors are located at the outer ends of the wider southeast and northwest elevations. The hipped roof, covered in square-butt wood shingles, has expansive overhanging eaves that shelter the window walls. The soffits are made of plywood, spaced to allow ventilation within the roof structure. The cornice is boxed with an ogee profile and plain fascia. The upper gable end is clad in beaded board siding with wood vents and plain fascia board. The removal of a portion of the building's northeastern end reveals the brick structures of the former scales house (north corner) and tool house (east corner). These rooms were originally set within the Market House but became part of the exterior wall with the removal of the northeast elevation (which also resulted in a change to the roof form that has since been restored). The replacement double-leaf door is set within a plaster-framed opening with a two-inch square-edge metal surround. The floor is poured concrete; ceiling is beaded board. Flush metal doors pierce the side walls of the deep recess, providing access to the electrical rooms. A wide opening has been created for the trash room at the building's north corner. This opening holds a sliding wood door with a sawn-cut motif and beaded board panels.

Repairs and changes to the brick walls of the former scale and tool rooms, possibly for entry and/or window openings, are evident with the varying bonding. The bonding includes both five- and six-course American that has been repointed. The bricks vary in size from 1-3/4 to two inches high and 7-5/8 to 8-1/4 inches wide. The former scale and tool rooms appear to have originally been constructed of brick laid in five-course American bond and enlarged to the southeast and northwest by additions of six-course American-bond brick to house the electrical and trash rooms and enlarge restroom spaces.

Interior Description

The open interior of the Market House reflects its most recent renovation, although original elements remain. The floor is covered in five-and-three-quarter-inch square tiles set over poured concrete, which is exposed in several of the vendor stalls. Textured plastic panels and ceramic tiles of varying sizes cover the walls below the window walls. The ceiling exposes the roofing system with large wood beams. Metal hinges have been added to provide additional support at the joints of the beams. Drywall has been placed along the edges, where the roof flares to create the expansive eaves of the building. The fixed windows are set within two-and-a-quarter-inch square-edged muntins like those noted on the exterior. The doors to the restrooms are located on the interior side walls of the former scale and tool rooms. They are flush hollow-core wood doors with brass kick and push plates. The openings have two-inch square-edged metal surrounds.

The Tuscan columns of cast iron, both single and paired, are set in two rows, creating a wide center aisle. The columns stand over fourteen feet in height and are marked by notches in which wood boards are set to divide the stalls and display merchandise and signage. Four dividing walls project inward about four feet from the window walls, providing additional structural support. Two partial walls also frame the double-leaf entry on the southwest elevation. The walls are covered in drywall. A hanging ceiling of pine runs over the center aisle

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created by the columns. Lighting, including spot lights, hangs for this suspended ceiling. Exposed HVAC equipment run the length of the building on either side.

At present the Market House is divided into eleven vendor stalls. Counters have been created for many of the stalls.

History Stone and Hexagonal Planter

The History Stone is a large rectangular granite block with a segmental profile. It is located to the west of the Market House, across from the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose. Placed in 2002, the History Stone is set on a polished black slab of granite, which is located at the eastern end of the concrete wall framing the northwest side of the plaza. The History Stone is inscribed with:

Sealed
Annapolis 1649 Capital 1694
Chartered – Commemorated
1708-1908
Onward / 1929

The brass plate on the slanted marker below reads:

This granite block was dedicated as the cornerstone
Of a proposed foundation on 22 November 1908, the
200th anniversary of the Annapolis City Charter.
The foundation was planned to commemorate
The 1649 "Act Concerning Religion,"
known as the "Act of Toleration," which
granted certain religious freedoms in Maryland.
The hexagonal planter nearby, also an element of the 1908
Design, originally serves as a basin for watering horses.
The entire foundation was never built, and in 1929 the
Cornerstone was rededicated as the city's "History Stone."
It was moved to its present location in 2002.

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Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose

The Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose are located on the southeast side of the plaza, to the southwest of the Market House. The memorial consists of a slant metal information sign that recounts the history of Kunta Kinte's arrival in Annapolis and the documenting of this event by his descendant, writer Alex Haley. The sign records the memorial's participants:

Gary S. Schwerzler: architect of the compass design, sculpture group, and story wall
Ed Dwight: sculptor
Wiley A. Hall III: writer
Peter D. Tasi: designer
Pagliaro Brothers: contractor

The information sign overlooks the Compass Rose, an inlaid compass fourteen feet in diameter. The compass is composed of multi-colored granite with a bronze centerpiece that contains a map of the world oriented to true North with Annapolis at the center. Wood benches and night lighting have been added around the compass. The memorial's sculptor group and story wall are located on the southeast side of Randall Street along the dock.

Memorial Circle and Market House Plaza Marker

The slant concrete marker is located at the approximate center of the plaza on its northwest side, framed by a concrete wall. The small marker includes a bronze plaque that reads:

Memorial Circle and Market House Plaza
Established 1977 by
The City Of Annapolis
Maryland Department of Natural Resources
Program Open Space
Maryland Commission on the Capital City
The Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland
John Apostol, Mayor

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Veterans of All Wars Plaque

A bronze plaque has been placed in the brick sidewalk overlooking Randall Street and Memorial Circle. The marker reads:

Memorial Circle
Dedicated 1977
In Memory
Of
Veterans of All Wars

Alfred A. Hopkins Plaza Marker

A slant marker of granite on a concrete pad was placed at the southwest end of the plaza nears its intersection with Main Street. It is finished with a bronze plaque that reads:

Alfred A. Hopkins Plaza
Dedicated December 1, 1997
Honoring Alfred A. Hopkins
Mayor, 1989-1997

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates 1857-1858; 1894; 1925-1935; 1972; 2003 **Architect/Builder** John M. Davis, builder

Construction dates 1857-1858

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Annapolis Market House at Market Space and Randall Street was constructed in 1857-1858 by builder John M. Davis for the citizens of the city. The public market house has been referred to as the “people’s landmark” by celebrated Annapolitan St. Clair Wright, who was instrumental in the preservation of the building. It was the third market house constructed on the 1.43 acres of land granted to the City of Annapolis by leading merchants Nicholas Carroll, James Mackubin, Jacob Hurt, Charles Wallace, John Davidson, Thomas Harwood, Joseph Williams, and James Williams in 1784. This is the eighth market house constructed to serve the City of Annapolis, illustrating the city’s long-time dedication to local commerce. Serving as a social and political center, the market house has been the subject of much debate regarding its continued existence, significance in the history of Annapolis, and tenants. The open form is supported by four rows of cast iron columns, which reflect the sophisticated construction techniques employed in the mid-nineteenth century to ensure the building’s permanency. Altered by the enclosure of the open market in 1894 and changes to the northeast elevation and roofline sometime between 1925 and 1935, the building was restored in 2003 to reflect its original mid-nineteenth-century appearance with some modern improvements. The Market House Plaza, first dedicated in 1977 and rededicated in 1997, includes the History Stone, hexagonal planter, memorial circle marker, plaque for Veterans of All Wars, and, most recently, the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose.

HISTORY

Annapolis Market Houses

The Market House on Market Space and Randall Street (25 Market Space) is the eighth such building constructed in the City of Annapolis specifically for this use. The first market was located appropriately at the intersection of what are now Duke of Gloucester Street and Market Street on what was known as “Market Square.” The property was set aside by the Maryland General Assembly in 1683 as the site of the city market. The open market, with access along Market Street to the wharves at Spa Creek, stood on this location from

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about 1695-1698 until circa 1708.¹ Captain John Perry, owner of property fronting Duke of Gloucester Street and the Province of Maryland's official postmaster, agreed to pay for the market's relocation because it blocked the view to Spa Creek from his new house. The City Council agreed to the moving of the market, and chose the new location at State House Hill on State Circle, where it intersected with Maryland Avenue (then Northeast Street). This open-air market was constructed circa 1717 and was in operation until 1730. The third market was located on Main Street (then known as Church Street) at Francis Street. Opened about 1730, this wood-frame structure was in operation year-round until circa 1752. Dissatisfied with the services of the third market house, the citizens of Annapolis petitioned for a new building. "An Act for erecting a new Market-House in the City of Annapolis" was passed in 1751. The act empowered the sale of the current market house and land, and use of the proceeds to procure a new location and erect a new building. Measuring 40 feet by 20 feet, the new market was located at the base of State Circle, to the right of the Old Treasury Building. Completed in 1752, the fourth market house was destroyed by a storm in 1775. It was rebuilt almost immediately at the same location. This fifth market house remained in operation at State Circle until about 1786, when property in what was originally the Governor Nicholson's Garden Lot was procured.²

Governor Nicholson's Garden Lot and Ship Carpenters Lot

The property on which the Market House stands was a portion of the larger tract granted in 1696 by the Maryland General Assembly to Governor Francis Nicholson for his own personal purposes. Recognizing the benefits of the land's location at the head of the dock, Nicholson granted a portion of the land "to the use of such Ship Carpenter's as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province" about 1696.³ Dubbed the Ship Carpenters Lot, this section roughly extended from what is today 18 Market Space eastward to Prince George Street. Development was initiated by the 1719 leasing of the property by the General Assembly under terms that stated the land was to be used strictly to "carry on the business of a Ship Wright for the Space of Twelve months." The remaining portion of Nicholson's Garden Lot was noted by James Stoddert in his 1718 resurveyed the City of Annapolis as being in the hands of Thomas Bordley, who had claimed ownership in 1704 as a result of Nicholson's relocation to Virginia and the destruction, or loss, of Annapolis land records. Stretching roughly from 20 Market Space to 38 Market Space and northward to State Circle, Nicholson's Garden Lot was subdivided and first developed in March 1771, when Charles Wallace purchased a 5-1/2-acre portion of the unimproved land. Wallace, along with fellow entrepreneurs and members of the business community like Horatio Samuel Middleton, James Williams, George and John T. Barber, John Davidson, and John Randall, envisioned a mercantile district at the head of the dock on Market Space. Construction of

¹ No market seems to have existed between 1708 and 1717.

² For a history on the market houses in the City Annapolis see Ginger Doyel, *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005).

³ See "Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729," Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

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commercial buildings, some providing residential spaces on the upper stories, began in the mid-eighteenth century and continued until the mid-twentieth century.

In July 1784, eight of the property owners in what had been the Ships Carpenters Lot and the Nicholson's Garden Lot foresaw an opportunity to transform Market Space and ensure a strong merchant-based economy in the City of Annapolis by creating a commercial hub at the head of the dock. These eight men included some of Annapolis's most elite and successful merchants and businessmen, including Nicholas Carroll, James Mackubin, Jacob Hurt, Charles Wallace, John Davidson, Thomas Harwood, Joseph Williams, and James Williams.

Nicholas Carroll (1751-1812) was the son of Nicholas and Mary (Carroll) Maccubbin. He changed his name as a condition stipulated in the will of his uncle, Charles Carroll the Barrister, in 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll served as mayor of the City of Annapolis in 1784-1785 and 1790-1791, as well as councilman, alderman, and justice of the peace. Author Ginger Doyel states Carroll also represented Anne Arundel County in the Maryland General Assembly's Lower House, and was a member of the Constitutional Ratification Convention, which met in Annapolis in 1788.⁴ A prominent land owner and merchant, Carroll was charged for ten dwellings in the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048. Carroll lived in the early-eighteenth-century dwelling erected by Dr. Charles Carroll at what is now the location of 188 Green Street (AA-1289), to the southwest of Market Space.

James Mackubin (1759-1834), a distant cousin of Nicholas Carroll, maintained a successful store at what is today 24 Market Space (AA-2397) in the Nicholson's Garden Lot. The property was improved by a three-story brick dwelling and store, which Maccubbin had inherited from his father, Richard Mackubin (later changed to Maccubbin). He served as Secretary of the Senate, councilman, and chief judge of Orphans' Court.⁵ Mackubin, like other merchants along Market Space, often advertised in the *Maryland Gazette*, "A QUANTITY of excellent West-India rum and Jamaica spirit, by the hogshead or smaller quantity. Also some port wine, of the finest quality, in bottles, upon the lowest terms, for cash...to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store on the Head of the Dock."⁶

Jacob Hurst (d. 1792) was also a merchant, maintaining commercial property along Main Street and Market Space. Very little is known about Hurst, save he was an immigrant and often referred to as "the peddler."⁷ His property was located at the western end of Market Space at its intersection with Main Street.

⁴ Doyel, 17.

⁵ Doyel, 17.

⁶ *Maryland Gazette*, 24 June 1784. (See *Maryland Gazette* Collection, MSA SC 2731, September 17, 1779 – June 28, 1787, M1283, image 787).

⁷ Doyel, 17; Papenfuss, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 149.

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Charles Wallace (1727-1812) was an entrepreneur and rising member of the business community, who was at various times a staymaker, tavern keeper, merchant, and politician. Responsible for the subdivision and the first improvements of the Nicholson's Garden Lot, Wallace's own store (now 26 Market Space, AA-596) at Factor's Row was located on the section of his land closest to the docks and fronting the future site of the city market. The store, rising three stories in height and consisting of four attached buildings (site of 26-38 Market Space), was one of the first constructed on the undeveloped tract. The site was undoubtedly selected not only for its proximity to the docks and its general prominence, but also as encouragement for others to build in the vicinity, especially on Wallace's land. As a source of income for his business, Wallace served as builder, or "undertaker," of the State House, although he failed to complete the work on the present edifice. Together with Joshua Johnson and John Davidson, Charles Wallace formed the firm of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson, which functioned from April 1771 to January 1776. Historian Edward C. Papenfuse suggests in *In Pursuit of Profit* that the partnership "was the first American firm to break the British middleman's hold on the supply of goods to Maryland, and it was also the first to be active in the consignment tobacco trade independent of British capital." Recognizing that things were about to change in the import/export business with the eminent close of the American Revolution (1776-1783), Wallace and Johnson formed a new partnership with John Muir in June 1781. Wallace, Johnson and Muir was "devoted principally to the wholesale commission trade on both sides of the Atlantic," unlike the predecessor firm that was importing for a retail market confined to the upper Chesapeake.⁸

John Davidson (1737-1794), Wallace's one-time business partner, was born in Inverness, Scotland, to William and Mary Davidson. He was married to Eleanor Strachan, the daughter of Captain William Strachan, and together the couple had one daughter.⁹ He began his career as a clerk in the Naval Office, eventually becoming one of the most successful merchants in the City of Annapolis largely in part to his business ventures with Charles Wallace and Joshua Johnson. His public serve activities included serving as deputy naval officer of the port of Annapolis, which was highly beneficial to his mercantile interests, as registrar of the Annapolis Free School, and on the Board of Auditors from 1777 until 1794.¹⁰ The 1783 tax list for the Annapolis Hundred, which reflects the stark depreciation in property values in the City of Annapolis during this period of economic depression, notes John Davidson as the fifteenth wealthiest man in Annapolis, with an assessed wealth of £1,015.13.4. Many of the most prosperous men were lawyers or merchants like Davidson; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who was first on the list with £3,259, was a gentlemen planter.¹¹ The tax list notes that Davidson owned one lot totaling one acre (valued at £40) and ten slaves. This assessment was for the property at 26 Market Space (AA-596), which was the commercial space in Factor's Row he jointly owned with Wallace.

⁸ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 109.

⁹ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980), 179.

¹⁰ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, passim; Doyel, 18.

¹¹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 263.

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Thomas Harwood (1743-1802), son of Captain Richard and Ann Harwood, was a prominent merchant in the City of Annapolis who advertised continuously in the *Maryland Gazette* from 1768 to 1773. In *In Pursuit of Profit*, historian Edward Papenfuse documents that James Russell and sometimes Joshua Johnson, while both in London, were purchasing goods on behalf of Harwood and arranging for them to be shipped to Annapolis.¹² Beginning in 1768, Harwood became the first Treasurer of the Western Shore under the Council of Safety. Papenfuse suggests that, as treasurer, Harwood “probably was able to make more judicious investments in public securities than most men.”¹³ During the American Revolution, he served as Continental Receiver General for Maryland under the Articles of the Confederation. He was sheriff of the City of Annapolis in 1783 and Commissioner of Loans in 1791, and was very instrumental in the management of a lottery to raise needed funds for the completion of St. Anne’s Episcopal Church (AA-399) in 1790.¹⁴ Harwood, together with his brother, Benjamin Harwood, operated a thriving import business in the 1770s and 1780s.¹⁵ The 1783 tax list notes that Thomas Harwood was the twenty-first wealthiest man in Annapolis, with an assessed wealth of £947.13.4. He maintained a store in Factor’s Row, initially at 32-34 Market Space (AA-1820) and later at 28-30 Market Space (AA-1819).

Joseph Williams (d. 1790), an astute merchant and businessman, began his mercantile career as a partner in the Thomas Charles Williams Company, which was involved in the Annapolis Tea Party and burning of the *Peggy Stewart* in October 1774. The company maintained offices at 22 Market Space (AA-595), which was owned by his uncle, Thomas C. Williams, and subsequently by his brother, James Williams.¹⁶ This property had been part of the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was created by Nicholson about 1696. In 1782, Williams purchased the western center unit of Factor’s Row at 32-34 Market Space, which he may possibly have used as his own commercial space or used as rental property. With the 1790 death of Joseph Williams, James Williams (1741-1816) inherited all of his brother’s property in the City of Annapolis, including his Market Space property. Author Ginger Doyel describes James Williams as “a public servant.” He served as mayor of Annapolis in 1794-1795, 1801-1802, and 1805-1806, as well as alderman, councilman, and county sheriff. Williams “also owned a racing stable, which housed stallions such as ‘Pitt,’ named for the British Statesman William Pitt.”¹⁷ In 1783, as documented by the tax list for the Annapolis Hundred, James Williams was the seventh wealthiest man in Annapolis, with an assessed wealth of £1,340.¹⁸ The tax list notes that Williams owned four lots totaling two

¹² Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 51 and 56.

¹³ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 141.

¹⁴ Doyel, 18.

¹⁵ Doyel, 18.

¹⁶ For a more detailed summary of this history of this event and the building associated with it, see 20-22 Market Space (AA-595). Thomas Williams devised one-half interest to Joseph and James Williams. Upon the death of Joseph Williams, James Williams obtained full title.

¹⁷ Doyel, 18.

¹⁸ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 263.

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acres and eight slaves. Upon his death, Williams generously requested in his will that all of his real estate and personal property be sold to provide money for his many siblings living in England and various family members and his housekeeper in the colonies. Additionally, he freed all of his slaves, noting each by name and providing a financial allotment. He also provided \$100 "in Indian Meal, Tea and Sugar for the use of poor old widow woman of the city of Annapolis the first winter after my decease."¹⁹

These prosperous Annapolitans collectively conveyed 1.43 acres of land at the head of the dock for use as a city market house to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis. This was to be the fifth site for the city's sixth market house. The "gentlemen" received "the Sum of five Shillings sterling to them in hand paid by the said Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Common council of the City of Annapolis the Receipt wherof [*sic*] is hereby Acknowledged have granted bargained sold aliened enforssed [*sic*] released and confirmed by those Presents..." It site was described as:

...all that portion or parcel of Ground lying and being in the City of Annapolis at the head of the Dock Beginning at a Post Standing at the North East Corner of Mr. James Williams's House [22 Market Space] and running South forty Degrees West three Hundred and Ninety two feet & a half foot till it intersects the line of Church Street [now Main Street] on the south West Side of the Dock, then or with said Street South seventy five and a Quarter Degrees East two hundred and nineteen feet To a Post Then North forty Degrees East three hundred and Nineteen feet to a Post Thence with a Straight line to the beginning...²⁰

The relocation of the market house within such close proximity to their property on Market Space would have served the merchants well. Historian Edward Papenfuse points out in *In Pursuit of Profit* that, "at the same time [the market house was being constructed], land prices for privately held property on the dock jumped astronomically, although the owners preferred developmental leasing to outright sale."²¹ Papenfuse describes the atmosphere of the dock after the American Revolution:

...merchants and other townspeople worked together to build better facilities for trade. In an area that had been the marshy site of a decaying shipbuilding industry and a few taverns and inns, respectable stores and substantial private wharfs arose, in addition to the public docks. These developments testify to the town's enthusiasm and hopes for the future, but it was not long before signs of overcommitment [*sic*] became painfully apparent.²²

¹⁹ James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

²⁰ General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

²¹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

²² Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

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The deed clearly specified the exact location of the new market house, as well as its dimensions and construction material:

...to be erected on the said Ground hereby Granted to them a good Substantial Brick Stone or framed Market House well fitted with all accommodations necessary for the reception and Sale of Provisions of sixty feet in Length and forty feet in width the said Building to be erected on the Westernmost part of the aforesaid portion or Parcel of Ground hereby Granted near to the line of Church Street [now Main Street] the front of sixty feet in Length to stand in a Line parallel to the line of the Large Brick Building facing the Dock now occupied by Mess^{rs} Charles Wallace Joseph Williams Thomas Harwood and John Davidson [at Factor's Row, 26-38 Market Space]...²³

The location and specified dimension of the new market house ensured the building was surrounded by open land, which these men stipulated was to be used as public streets. This well thought out effort of city planning also set aside land to allow for the market house to be enlarged if necessary:

...leaving the Distance of Eighty feet between the line of the said Building [market house] and the aforesaid line which Space of Eighty feet in Width to be continued along the said Lines from the South West to North East the whole extent of the Portion or Parcel of Ground hereby Granted to be Established and used as a Public Street the Westernmost end of the aforesaid Building to be Erected for a Market House in Depth forty feet to be opposed to Church Street that Portion of Ground lying between the Aforesaid Building and the Water Eight feet in Width to be continued from the South West to the North east in a Direction parrallel [*sic*] with said Building the whole Extent of the Portion or parcel of Ground hereby Granted and to be established and used as a Public Street all the remainder of the said Portion or Parcel of Ground hereby Granted Excepting a Space of Eight Feet in Width fronting the House now occupied by M^r Gilbert Middleton [2-6 Market Space, AA-1817] and connecting the two Streets herein above mentioned to be reserved for the Purpose of making further Additions if necessary to the Building to be erected in manner above Described for the Purposes herein before mentioned....²⁴

The very detailed deed also declared that the new market house was to be "Erected within the Space of three Years from the Date of these presents otherwise this Indenture to be void and of no Effect...."²⁵

In *Gone to Market*, author Ginger Doyel recounts the construction of the first market house at Market Space:

²³ General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

²⁴ General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

²⁵ General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

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Officials reacted immediately to the deed [from the eight merchants]. On the same day it was made, the Corporation ordered a 'framed house' to be built on site. Five days later, it secured funds to erect a market there; on August 2, it appropriated 260 pounds 'out of the first money received by the Treasurer' for the new building, and appointed a committee to oversee its construction.

Four men, each a sound choice for the job, comprised the committee: Wallace, Davidson, James Brice, and Isaac Harris.... Under their leadership, construction began on the new market—the city's sixth in less than a century. Workers forged its foundation using lime, sand, and stone raised out of the city's old wharf. Other materials purchased of the building included bricks, brads [a thin flat nail with a projecting lip], and oil for paint; spikes, shingles, scaffold poles, and a saw; and nails, lathing nails, white lead, lath for plaster, and poplar plank for arches.²⁶

Upon completion, the new market house was opened to the public on Wednesdays and Saturdays, year-round. Buying or selling of market goods elsewhere in the City of Annapolis was forbidden by city laws with the exception of such items as bran, beef, flour, wheat, oats, oysters, rye, dry fish, dried peas and beans, pork, cattle, sheep, and lived hogs, and fish in barrels of large casks.²⁷ Local merchant and innkeeper Isaac McHard served as the first market master, charged with overseeing its daily activities, collecting rents, and reporting the accounts to the Corporation.

As in the past, the market house quickly became the center of commercial activity in the City of Annapolis. Additionally, it became the center of social and political activities, where friends and colleagues would meet and exchange views.²⁸ Yet, by 1786, when the market house was completed, the prosperity that Annapolitans had come to enjoy began to diminish as "taxes were high, money was in short supply, and the market was glutted with goods."²⁹ By the early 1790s, when the "era of business expansion had ended," the loss of this economic prosperity had so greatly affected property owners that they "had difficulty in leasing, while those who did lease often were unable to collect or were forced to reduce rents."³⁰ The opulence of the city was further threatened by the rapid expansion of the City of Baltimore, which had become the primary port in Maryland. These factors all prompted the discussion of relocating the state government from Annapolis to Baltimore, but high-ranking members of society and local officials were able to thwart the threats. However, throughout this period, the market house continued to prosper and support the community.

²⁶ Doyel, 19-20.

²⁷ Doyel, 21.

²⁸ Doyel, 23.

²⁹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

³⁰ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 155-156.

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By 1819, the market house, the sixth in the City's history thus far, had operated daily for just over thirty years. The structure was aging and the merchant tenants required better facilities in which to offer their goods. Thus, the building was razed and replaced immediately with a new structure, which was erected by builder Andrew Shein. Like the previous market house, the seventh market house measured 40 by 60 feet, sited on the exact location as specified in the 1784 deed that granted the land for its construction. Changes to the design of the city's seventh market included a reorganization of the interior, with fish markets along the east side where eave benches were placed, butcher stands in the center between the pillars, and country merchants with eggs and produce along the west side with eave stalls. George Duvall was appointed the new market master.

By 1839, as Doyel explains, the position of market master became an annual appointment, earning a salary of \$60 a year. In order to accept the position, the market master was required to present a \$200 bond "conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him by this or any future ordinance." Additionally, he took an oath:

'I, A.B., do swear that I will diligently and faithfully, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform all and singular the duties of market-master without favour [*sic*], affection, partiality or prejudice.'³¹

The responsibilities of the market master included renting the market stalls; collecting the rental fees; "enforce[ing] obedience" of the rules and regulations; attending the weigh-house daily; "prevent[ing] all blown, stuffy, unsound, or unwholesome provisions from being sold or being exposed for sale;" examining all "butter, lard, and other articles of provision;" deciding all disputes that arose between buyers and sellers; cleaning the market house nightly; and reporting all violations of city law regarding the market and market master.³²

Building History

Once again the aging market house needed to be replaced because of wear brought on by its daily use and the changes requested by the tenants. Accordingly, in 1857, the Annapolis City Council ordered the construction of the eighth, and current, market house. The new structure was still to be located on the Market Space property deeded to the city in 1784; however, it was sited to the immediate northeast of the previous two market houses. John Davis was contracted to build the new market house under the direction of a committee consisting of William Bryan, Daniel Hyde, and Benjamin Linthicum. The project was allocated \$3,000, funds that were borrowed from the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis. By the time the final payments were made, however, the construction costs had escalated to \$4,461. The original design incorporated a cupola, which was not erected because of the additional \$50.83 required.

³¹ Doyel, 23.

³² Doyel, 23-24.

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Ginger Doyel recounts the completion of the building:

The building was finished in less than a year, as these proceedings from the council's April 2, 1858 meeting reveal:

"Report of the Committee of the Market House:

Undersigned a committee appointed by yr Honorable boddy [*sic*] to manage and Superintend the building of the new Market House, beg leave to report that they have diligently carried out the duties imposed upon them...the House is now entirely completed and accepted by the Committee and they take pleasure in saying that it has been completed to their entire satisfaction; the balance now due to John M. Davis for all extra work done once all extra materials furnished is one thousand sixty one dollars and fifty cents which amount the committee recommend that He be paid all of which is respectfully."³³

The new building was nearly twice as large as the previous six markets, measuring 60 by 120 feet. Its permanence was ensured by the cast iron columns that supported the open complex, which was described as "a rather sophisticated form of construction in 1857."³⁴ The columns stood in two parallel rows, supporting the building's four open sides. Those along the perimeter rose eight feet in height, while those on the interior stood fourteen feet high. The hipped roof was framed by expansive overhanging eaves that sheltered the stalls and vendor benches along the outer edges. Wooden rails divided the stalls and provided support for the hanging of merchandise. The original appearance of the building was documented by Edward Sachse in his *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, from circa 1858.

The durability of the new structure was supported by the minimal maintenance required in the early years of its use and the 1888 installation of electric lights. The first noted repairs occurred in May 1890, when the city council appropriated "\$50 for keeping in repair the City Dock, market Square," and \$150 for the "painting and repaving of the market house."³⁵ The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1885 and 1891 document the rectangular form of the building, which was open on all four sides with expansive overhanging eaves to shelter the stalls and benches. Scales and tools were located in brick rooms at the eastern end of the building (now the site of the restrooms). A one-story coffee house projected from the eastern end of the northeastern elevation; this structure was no longer extant by 1897. Rather, by this time, a one-story projection had been added to the

³³ Doyel, 28.

³⁴ James W. Burch, AIA, "Report to Historic Annapolis on the Market House Study." See Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Library.

³⁵ Doyel, 35.

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west corner of the building, which was now enclosed on all four sides. The changes to the open plan had been proposed by several members of the community in September 1890 and again in November 1893 as "protection from the cold," although the building was not enclosed until 1894. William Taylor, who was the market master at the time, was appropriated \$477 to enclose the building.³⁶ The new projection, however, was open and possibly served to shelter an entry opening. The new exterior walls of the market house were pierced at the top just under the overhanging eaves by paired window openings. These openings did not include windows, screens, or any type of operable sash. Thus, after an infestation of flies, the "ladies of the Civic League addressed this problem in 1912" when they suggested screening the market.³⁷ The screens were not installed until 1932. A photograph of the market house from 1891-1895 shows the shingles of the roof had been replaced with standing-seam metal.³⁸

The success of the market house and the need for additional space for tenants prompted the construction of a separate building for use as a fish market. Lewis Gardiner, as the lowest bidder, was contracted to erect the new fish market, which was located to the south of the market house at the head of the dock (now the site of the Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial sculpture by Ed Dwight). Construction of the new fish market, which was connected to the primary market house by a crossing, cost \$1,242 in 1890. The building was open on the east side and, by February 1891, funds were raised to enclose the structure completely. The building included tiers of stalls and benches rented exclusively to the sellers of fish, with rooms at either end of the structure for cook shops and eating rooms.

By 1897, as reported by Doyel, Annapolis was home to "approximately 42 grocers, 5 bakers, 11 butchers, 7 confectioners, 4 dry goods stores, and 3 florists. Many sell their goods at the market house [and in the commercial buildings fronting Market Space]. At least twelve also sell seafood in the Fish Market."³⁹ Doyel continues by recounting the activities at the market house regularly noted in the *Evening Capital*:

There were fewer country wagons in market this morning than usual and buyers had to depend on the hucksters for their supplies, who had a good assortment of early vegetables, such as green peas, snap beans, early cabbages, asparagus, german sprouts, spinach, rhubarb, radishes, lettuce [*sic*] &c.

...Few country truck wagons were in market this morning and hucksters did fairly good business.⁴⁰

³⁶ Doyel, 37 and 42.

³⁷ Doyel, 60.

³⁸ Doyel, 44-45.

³⁹ Doyel, 43.

⁴⁰ Doyel, 43.

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The growing activities of the market house, which continued to be the center of commerce as well as a social and political meeting place, forced the institution of additional duties for the market master by 1897. The hours of operation were extended and stall fees were raised. "Butchers' stalls in the center of the market cost at least \$30 per year; the outer tier, under the east shed, cost at least \$18, and the inner tier cost at least \$20; the outer tier, under the west shed, cost at least \$20, and the inner tier cost at least \$25. Lastly, those under the market's end rented for at least \$18 annually, or if vacant, for at least 10 cents per day."⁴¹ In June 1898, a "suitable hose for the Market Master for the purpose of washing the market out" was purchased.⁴²

In the late nineteenth century, the Market House Plaza (now also known as Alfred A. Hopkins Plaza) was improved by "civic-minded residents and merchants," who transformed the "muddy, untended area (which had been a bustling cargo yard in the mid 19th century) into 'City Circle,'...unfortunately, the Circle was underused..."⁴³ Repairs and general maintenance on the market house at the turn of the twentieth century included whitewashing the exterior, patching the plaster, and repairing the interior pavement.

In July 1901, James H. Murdock, whose father had operated a produce store on Maryland Avenue, was elected as market master by the City Council. Murdock reported collecting \$61.60 in rent for the month of November 1901 and for his effort received ten percent of the fees collected. Robert E. Strange was elected in October 1903, serving until July 1904. Edward Burtis, whose family owned and occupied 20-22 Market Space (AA-595), became the new market master. Ginger Doyel, in *Gone to Market*, provides a short biography of Burtis:

Edward was the oldest son of Captain William H. Burtis: one of the city's pioneer watermen, who captained a police boat in the State Oyster Navy. Burtis married Emily Hollidayoke in 1860, and they had Edward in 1861. Edward, in turn, married Ella Lee Thompson in 1888, and the couple lived at 22 Market Space.

Initially, Edward worked as a "huckster" at the market house. He ran a produce and poultry stall there until 1904, when city council chose him as Market Master. Councilmen had considered him for the job in 1903, along with Robert Strange, Thomas J. Linthicum, Jr., and Frank Mitchell. However, Robert Strange won by a narrow margin.

Edward defeated Robert a year later, on July 11. The next day, the *Evening Capital* reported,

⁴¹ Doyel, 43.

⁴² Doyel, 44.

⁴³ Doyel, 44.

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REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRAT COMBINATION—ELECTION OF THE CITY OFFICERS—A COMPLETE CHANGE OF REGIME IN MUNICIPALITY, WHEREBY THE REPUBLICANS GET FOUR FAT OFFICES

Everything passed off quietly and there was no unpleasant discussion or friction to mar the meeting... For Market Master—Messrs. Edward Burtis and Robert E. Strange were put in nomination. Mr. Burtis having received 5 votes and Mr. Strange 3, Mr. Burtis was declared elected.⁴⁴

In order to accept his new position, as Doyel recounts, Burtis was required to provide the city with a bond of \$2,000 “conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and the trust reposed in him by this or any future ordinance.” He was also required to take an oath, a tradition that began circa 1839.

I...do swear that I will diligently and faithfully, to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform all and singular the duties of market-master without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice.⁴⁵

For the annual salary of \$600, Edward Burtis maintained the market house and performed the following duties, among others, for twenty years:

- Rent the market and Fish Market stalls annually, on the first Saturday in April;
- Collect fees from everyone “selling during market hours anywhere in Market Space from Church [Main] to Randall Streets;”
- Enforce the law limiting “the hours of holding market on Saturday night;”
- Wash out the market every Saturday night and as often as necessary; and
- Report or “make arrests for violations” of city law “appertaining to his department” or the market house.⁴⁶

During this period, the city market thrived, bringing needed commerce to Annapolis and Market Space. The “public market,” as it was known in *Polk’s City Directory*, had a delicatessen, fruit stands, meats, and separate fish market in 1924. The market was described as affording “the choicest meats, and its large and well filled stores supply provisions and groceries of the finest character” in large part due to the diligence of Edward Burtis.⁴⁷ In *The Years Between*, Clarence and Evangeline White describe the market house:

⁴⁴ Doyel, 49-52.

⁴⁵ Doyel, 52.

⁴⁶ Doyel, 23-24 and 52.

⁴⁷ Doyel, 55.

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Our City market has always occupied its present location, though it is greatly changed as to appearance and contents. In the old days it was a very small structure containing a few stalls; the outer ones for fruits, vegetables, and flowers; the center ones for our meat market. Here our butchers dispensed their own butchered and dressed meats, their homemade sausages, and all the delicacies obtainable at meat markets, but not prepared and packaged by the big commercial meat manufacturing companies...⁴⁸

In 1910, fifteen merchants occupied the "City Market," including six butchers, six 'green grocers,' at least two florists, and a baker. The fish market had six vendors.⁴⁹ Local historian Don Riley published his detailed remembrances of the city market at the turn of the twentieth century in the *Baltimore Sun*:

A trip through the old Market Place at City Dock in Annapolis on Saturday night was like a crowded, jostling tour of a county fair, with a carnival thrown in for good measure. It was, that is, in the town's horse and buggy days.

Blocks before you go to the market you heard it—an excited, sustained hubble-bubble of voices, as stall operators shouted and chose from huge, colorful piles of green produce, racks of baked goods, trays of seafood. It was always a dramatic thing to see in the dusk, for the low, spreading building—little more than a shelter without walls, actually—was lit by glaring gas torches, their flames flickering in the evening breeze.

The market did business on weekdays and some weeknights, but only on a routine scale. At those times a trip there for just enough bread or vegetables or meat to 'tide' the family over until the weekend was merely an errand. It was on Saturday nights that Annapolis families did their big shopping, and the market on those nights was literally stocked to overflowing. Heavily laden farm wagons, their tailboards down and arranged prettily with piles of fruits and vegetables, lined the curb on both sides of the market place.

...As you crossed the cobblestones of the market place you watched your step. Basil & Flood, the ice dealers, had their big horse-drawn wagons out, making the last of Saturday's deliveries to homes and business houses... Inside the market, the fruits and vegetables made beautiful displays. John Tydings and Thomas Linthicum were always stocked with Anne Arundel county's finest green produce. Henry Boston, Sam Lorea and Macaluso's were other 'must' stops in this

⁴⁸ Clarence Marbury White, Sr. and Evangeline Kaiser White, *The Years Between: A Chronicle of Annapolis, Maryland, 1800-1900 and Memoirs of Clarence Marbury White, Sr. and Evangeline Kaiser White*, (New York, NY: Exposition Press, 1957), 34.

⁴⁹ Doyel, 62.

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department... Rudolph Kaiser always had lovely flowers brought down from his beds on College avenue and in West Annapolis.

The meat stalls—among others, Frank Basil's, Sam Frazier's, Charles Smith's and David Miller's—were located in a line. All of these men did their own slaughtering and butchering, and the competition among them kept prices down...

You followed your nose to the fish market. The sharp odors of it may have offended some visitors, but regular customers didn't mind... John Harris and Mrs. Wooten had cook houses flanking the fish market, and the smells of their cooking seafood drew many a customer from them. The specialty of both houses was quart containers of lumpy backfin crab meat—25 cents each.

Henry Hebron, Matt Bryan, Ernest Mace, Tom Holiday, Henry Campbell, George Quaid, William Sands, Ernest Miller, John Frank (Jr. and Sr.) all had excellent seafood stalls. Most of them sold good-sized pan fish... this was seafood at its freshest, for these stall operators caught their own. Their boats, laden down with nets, lines and other gear, were tied up in the water at the back doors of the stalls.

...Mr. and Mrs. Heise had one of the largest bakery stalls. Their cakes, pies, homemade bread and rolls always sold out early in the evening. Washington pie was tremendously popular... Gus Cardes had the biggest candy stall....

All the stall keepers, by some unspoken agreement, gave overmeasure to the poorer customers, the ones who bought big orders of soup meat, lower grade eggs, big 5 cent loaves of bread, chipped beef, scrapple and aging fruit and vegetables. Poor though they were, these customers could go into the market with a few coins and carry home food fit for a king.

The present market, still at the dock, is modern and more or less streamlined. It still offers good quality and wide variety—but the magic atmosphere of the old place isn't there any more.⁵⁰

Market master Edward Burtis died in August 1924 after a long illness. Within days of her husband's death, Ella Lee Thompson Burtis was appointed the first Market Mistress, a position she held from 1924 until 1939.⁵¹ Doyel provides a brief history of Burtis's tenure in this position:

⁵⁰ Don Riley, "I Remember...Sights and Smells of Old Annapolis Market." Sunday Sun Magazine, (Baltimore, MD) 20 September 1959, 2; See Doyel, 52-54.

⁵¹ Doyel, 56.

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One newsman clearly approved of her, as he wrote, "Mrs. Burtis is very familiar with the duties of the office, in view of the fact that she transacted practically all business of her husband during the several months of his illness."

Ella went onto serve as Market Mistress for fourteen consecutive years: a remarkable feat since several politicians tried to oust her from office during this period.⁵²

Ella Burtis's tenure as the first market mistress proved challenging. She encountered difficulty collecting stall rents because they were deemed too high and was often embroiled within political conflict charged by a Republican government that resented her appointment by a Democratic city council. Additionally, as Doyel states, "many resented the city for razing the Fish Market in 1930; many were demanding lower stall fees; and, worst of all, many weren't paying their rent."⁵³ Further, the market house structure was deteriorating from its continued daily use. After several attempts to remedy the problems, the Market House Committee recommended Ella Burtis be replaced, stating "the position of Market Master is a man's job, and no easy one at that." Burtis was blamed for the problems related to the collecting of rents, the "dirty condition [of the building], the [poor] morale of the occupants, and [the] continued wrangling." Additionally, the committee recommended "that a floor plan be worked out, no favoritism be shown for delinquent stall renters; that the interior of the Market be given a cleaning up and then painted white; and that the committee be empowered to further consider some means of improving the fish market." Alderman Elmer Jackson, a member of the committee, stated in 1935 that "the market as now operated is certainly of no credit to the city nor of any financial value either."⁵⁴ The revised and annotated Charter and Code of the City of Annapolis stated the interior changes in use instigated in October 1935:

That the part or portion of the Market House facing the city dock, which has been enclosed in tile and fitted with ice boxes, shall be known as the fish market and shall be used for the exclusive sale of fish and other sea foods. The center aisle and the west aisle and the south end of the aforesaid Market House shall be used for the sale of produce or meats in the discretion of the Market House Committee.⁵⁵

The poor conditions of the market house were not quickly remedied however as debate over various solutions dragged on until 1938. By this time the duties of the market master had expanded to include "regulation of the building of the wharves, piers, and improvements in Annapolis regarding how far they extended into the water,

⁵² Doyel, 55.

⁵³ Doyel, 55-57.

⁵⁴ Doyel, 57.

⁵⁵ Doyel, 76.

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and how, and of what they were built;" harbor and dock activities; and the preparation of the parking areas on the north side of City Dock "for the purpose of an open air market."⁵⁶

On July 10, 1939, Ella Burtis was fired by the city council, which was convinced she could no longer perform the tasks asked of the Market Mistress. However, the political conflicts continued as many claimed Burtis was fired merely because she was a woman. Ella Burtis was the first, and to date, "the last woman to hold the title of Market Mistress of the City of Annapolis."⁵⁷ Wilmer Watson was subsequently appointed as market master and harbormaster.

The market house and activities surrounding it continued to be the social center of the City of Annapolis:

The MARKET SPACE at the foot of Main St. is the ancient center of the city's commercial life and still a busy place on market days when farmers, fishermen, merchants, and housewives buy, sell, and inspect one another's wares. The City Dock, by the Market Space, is too small for large modern steamers, but accommodates every type of smaller craft from fishing schooners and power boats to dories with crooked peeled-pole masts.⁵⁸

The City Council records from 1940 document the collection of \$2,002.48 for the year, which was the greatest income in the history of the market. Yet, in 1941, the city began to inform tenants they no longer could maintain stalls in the market house. Although not published widely, the city was proposing to raze the eighth, and by now aging, market house and replace it with a United Services Organization (USO) center. Construction of the USO was prompted by the granting of \$40,000 by the federal government for a "temporary recreation center as part of the national defense program."⁵⁹ However, as Doyel tells, many of the evicted tenants as well as local merchants filed suit to stop the demolition of the market house, arguing no provisions had been made for a new market. The court ruled in favor of the tenants, citing that the city did "not have the power to dispose of the market house as completed" because it lacked legislative authority. Rather, the Maryland legislature had only provided the City of Annapolis with the power to dispose of burial lots and therefore they had no right to dispose of any municipal property.⁶⁰ This was the first of several fights to save the eighth market house from destruction.

Although the building was saved, it was condemned in 1942 by the city's Health Officer, who found it to be unsanitary. The Market House Committee was immediately authorized to notify tenants they had to vacate and commence with repairs. Yet, these repairs were not made quickly. In the latter years of World War II (1941-

⁵⁶ Doyel, 57-58.

⁵⁷ Doyel, 58.

⁵⁸ Doyel, 79.

⁵⁹ Doyel, 80.

⁶⁰ Doyel, 84.

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1945), the building was "re-condition[ed] and...the East Side of the Market House [was] rented for a fish business."⁶¹ As the market house still remained largely unoccupied space, it was leased in part as a boys' club, which was later known as "Annapolis Strength & Health Club." The gym, which was well furnished by the Naval Academy, occupied a space roughly 30 feet wide and 60 feet long with a new wall dividing it from the vendor stalls. Entry was gained through a door on the northeastern side of the building. The gym closed in 1950.⁶² Following the removal of the gym, the building was renovated on the interior under the direction of civil engineer J.R. McCrone, Jr. Inc.⁶³

With American's dependency on the automobile, the City of Annapolis was forced to continuously deal with parking issues. In 1930, the circular park at the confluence of Market Space with Main Street and Compromise Street became the site of an octagonal-shaped filling station with four gasoline pump.⁶⁴ That same year, the fish market was razed to provide additional parking spaces. Parking meters were first placed around the market area in August 1939. To solve the growing issue of parking, the city undertook a study of possible sites for the construction of parking lots. The site of the market house was examined for its future use as a parking lot in the summer of 1959. Arguments in support of the proposed future use noted that Market Space was no longer "being used many times to the full extent of its potentialities, and that a lot in the center of Market Space, on the Market site, would be convenient to that entire business area."⁶⁵ Although plans to pursue this location as a parking lot were quickly abandoned, the citizens of Annapolis were charged by Historic Annapolis, Inc. to save the market from future threats. Five hundred people signed the petition in favor of preserving the market house.

Historic Annapolis, under the direction of St. Clair Wright, continued to pursue protection of the building. This included research related to the history of the building and the building type. Ginger Doyel narrates a letter from Patricia Williams of the National Trust for Historic Preservation to Wright:

...we have accumulated information from the Trust archives on early markets, which are still in use. We have located five markets dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which are used in the same capacity today. If the proper conditions exist, there is no reason why an historic market cannot be profitable in its contemporary use....⁶⁶

The activities of Historic Annapolis would be prudent as the fight to save the market house from demolition began once again in August 1968. Although future plans for the property had not yet been determined, the "Resolution Regarding City Market" was before the City Council. If passed, the resolution would allow for the

⁶¹ Doyel, 85.

⁶² Doyel, 86-90.

⁶³ Doyel, 90.

⁶⁴ The gas station was razed in 1968 as part of the city's plan to "open up" the waterfront.

⁶⁵ Doyel, 92.

⁶⁶ Patricia Williams to St. Clair Wright, 20 July 1967. See Doyel, 97.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Annapolis Market House
Continuation Sheet

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demolition of the market house, with tenants forced to vacate the building by December 31, 1968. Arguments in favor of the building's removal cited it as a poor investment and that it was visually unappealing. Doyel recounts the many factors related to the building's appearance by 1968:

Part of its northeast end had been removed, stucco exterior walls had covered its original open-air sides, a monitor window structure had been built on the roof, and commercial signs had been allowed to clutter its windows.

By 1968, the market's infrastructure has also deteriorated. The 'market as it is now [1968] is worthless,' said William Jackson, the city's public works director. No funds had been budgeted for its maintenance for some time, and professionals estimated that rehabilitating it would cost between \$200,000 and \$250,000.⁶⁷

Continuous editorials in the *Evening Capital* supported razing of the building, despite support for its preservation by the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the National Park Service's National Register for Historic Places. Additionally, descendants of the eight men who had donated the property to the city in 1784 specifically for the construction of a city market house campaigned to save the building. Yet, the City Council voted to demolish the market house, citing the extensive costs of rehabilitation, the fact that the building was no longer serving its original purpose or meeting local needs, that it was not in their opinion an historic asset, and that removal of the building was part of a larger plan to 'open up' the waterfront area.⁶⁸ The "Save the Market Committee" was formed shortly thereafter.

Unwilling to abandon the market house and its albeit limited income, the city temporarily closed the building, dividing the interior into smaller stalls that were then leased to commercial tenants. These new tenants were aware that if the lawsuit filed by the descendants of those who originally deeded the land was settled in favor of the city they had to vacate the building within thirty days to allow for its demolition. Meanwhile, support and funding sources for the preservation and restoration of the market house increased. With a change in members in the spring of 1969, the City Council voted unanimously to renovate rather than raze the market. They cited the citizens' desire to save the building and its potential to contribute to the city and state's plans to improve the downtown area.⁶⁹

Studies of the building's historic and physical integrity were quickly prepared. Architect James Wood Burch was retained to oversee the building's redesign, which was to be based on its historic appearance. Burch determined that evidence of the alteration to the northeast elevation was present in the sidewalk fronting

⁶⁷ Doyel, 99-100.

⁶⁸ Doyel, 101.

⁶⁹ Doyel, 106-107.

Maryland Historical Trust

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Annapolis Market House
Continuation Sheet

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Middleton Tavern at 2-6 Market Space (AA-1817). This significant alteration, which occurred sometime between 1925 and 1935, required the removal of the northeastern end of the hipped roof, creating a gable without the character-defining overhanging eaves; the form of the roof was restored in 1972.⁷⁰ The smaller window openings created by the enclosure of the structure in 1894 had subsequently been enlarged and held a variety of windows, including plate glass flanked by double-hung sash and multi-light fixed landscape windows. Multiple single-leaf entry openings, each with different commercial-style doors, pierced the structure on all four sides. Other changes noted by Burch, which in his opinion rendered "the market house less attractive," included:

...the addition of stuccoed exterior walls. The original board overhanging of the roof was lost with this change because the new walls were built directly under the eaves nearly four feet outboard of the cast iron columns which described the original perimeter of the market. The size and placement of the windows in the stuccoed walls were an unfortunate choice which does still more to detract from the building's appearance.

A final disfigurement was an alteration whereby a monitor window structure was superimposed upon the roof. The various attractions which affect the exterior of the building may have been made for sound enough practical reasons but it is unfortunate...

The interior of the original market house must have been striking both for its simplicity and its good scale. The cast iron columns were arranged in two parallel rows around the four sides about 8 feet 3 inches tall, while the inner row rises to about 14 feet 4 inches above the floor.

Each of these two rectangular rows is surmounted by a timber beam which supports the rafters. The pieces of timber forming the beams are made into an almost continuous, locked structure by means of scored joints.

The sturdiness of the beams is evidenced by the fact that, here and there, columns have been removed and yet the beams continue to carry the roof with relative minor deflection. The missing columns should, of course, be replaced.

A slopping ceiling attached to the underside of the rafters makes observation of the arrangement and condition of the rafters impossible.

⁷⁰ Although not apparent on the Sanborn maps, the removal of 14 feet of the building along its northeastern elevation, which required a change in the form of the roof at this end of the structure, is visible in photographs dated ca. 1935-1937, 1954, 1965, and 1967 (See Doyel, 69, 91 and 93; Morgan 1967 Survey at MHT archives, Crownsville, Maryland). Because of this alteration, the building now measures 60 feet wide and 104 feet long (it originally was 60 feet wide and 120 feet long).

Maryland Historical Trust

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Annapolis Market House
Continuation Sheet

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...both rows of columns have pockets for the support of horizontal wooden rails which probably served to separate market stalls and to allow merchants to hang their wares for display. A few of those rails are still in place and are being used for such display.⁷¹

Articles published in the *Evening Capital* kept citizens abreast of the investigations and plans for restoration:

The market is just 'disguised' by the tin roof and tile block walls covered with stucco that today give it a rather ugly shedlike appearance... The market's original brick scale house are where the market master weighed grain and levied taxes on the basis of goods brought in for sale... Mrs. Wright said she thinks the market as it looks now is 'ugly,' but she is one of the strong backers for its preservation and restoration... The market is now empty of merchants pending some sort of renewal by the city.⁷²

The restored market house opened in 1972. The enclosing stuccoed walls added in 1894 were removed and the openness of the market house as originally constructed was presented by wood-framed plate glass set between the original cast iron columns directly under the eaves of the overhanging roof. The work, reaching \$160,000, was funded by the City of Annapolis, with grants from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It was undertaken by Brown Engineering Company, located in Glen Burnie and Pasadena, Maryland. Improvements were also made to the area immediately surrounding the market house. In 1977, Memorial Circle and Market House Plaza were dedicated.

Changes in the items offered for sale by the new vendors in the late twentieth century worried St. Clair Wright and others who believed that the "if the 'sale of items like meat, fruit and vegetables traditionally sold at markets,' were 'discontinued completely' at the market" it legally may revert back to the heirs of Nicholas Carroll, James Mackubin, Jacob Hurt, Charles Wallace, John Davidson, Thomas Harwood, Joseph Williams, and James Williams. The concern was not just that the building itself would be legally taken but that the surrounding property then designated as Market Space would also be an issue. Research into the definition of "market" quickly dispelled concerns.⁷³

In 1983, the City Council passed an ordinance that set new standards for the operation and management of the market, as well as a process for tenant selection. The following year a Market House Study Committee was formed to examine the market's daily operations and make recommendations. By this time, the market house

⁷¹ James W. Burch, AIA, "Report to Historic Annapolis on the Market House Study." See Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Library.

⁷² *Evening Capital*, 11 May 1970, See Doyel, 111.

⁷³ Doyel, 118.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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Annapolis Market House
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 22

was more of a “fast food” venue than a produce market as originally planned; however the change was in direct response to the needs of consumers. Yet, this prompted the city to once again review the leases of the tenants and the future of the market house. In 2002, Mayor Ellen O. Moyer, acting on the recommendations of the Market House Transition Team, oversaw the short-lived return of the market house “to its agrarian roots, when a farmers’ market open[ed] onsite.”⁷⁴

In 2003, the building was repainted in the original color scheme – yellow cream, green, and brick red. Renovation of the building began under the direction of the Brown Contracting Company, Inc. in March 2004 and included installation of “new walls, windows, doors, and a roof. All of its features were rebuilt according to their former specifications except for the windows. Special 1/8-inch thick windows were installed to provide better insulation.”⁷⁵ The interior work was largely stalled by a lack of tenants, a controversial issue that resulted in litigation over management and rents. In May 2009, the city regained control of the property; it is anticipated the City of Annapolis will oversee the leasing of the vendor stalls and building maintenance.

Market House Plaza, now also known as Alfred A. Hopkins Plaza (dedicated in 1997), is located to the southwest of the Market House. The plaza includes the History Stone (placed 2002), hexagonal planter (placed 2002), Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose (2002), as well as the Memorial Circle and Market House Plaza Marker (1977), Veterans of All Wars Plaque (1977), and the marker noting the rededication of the plaza in 1997.

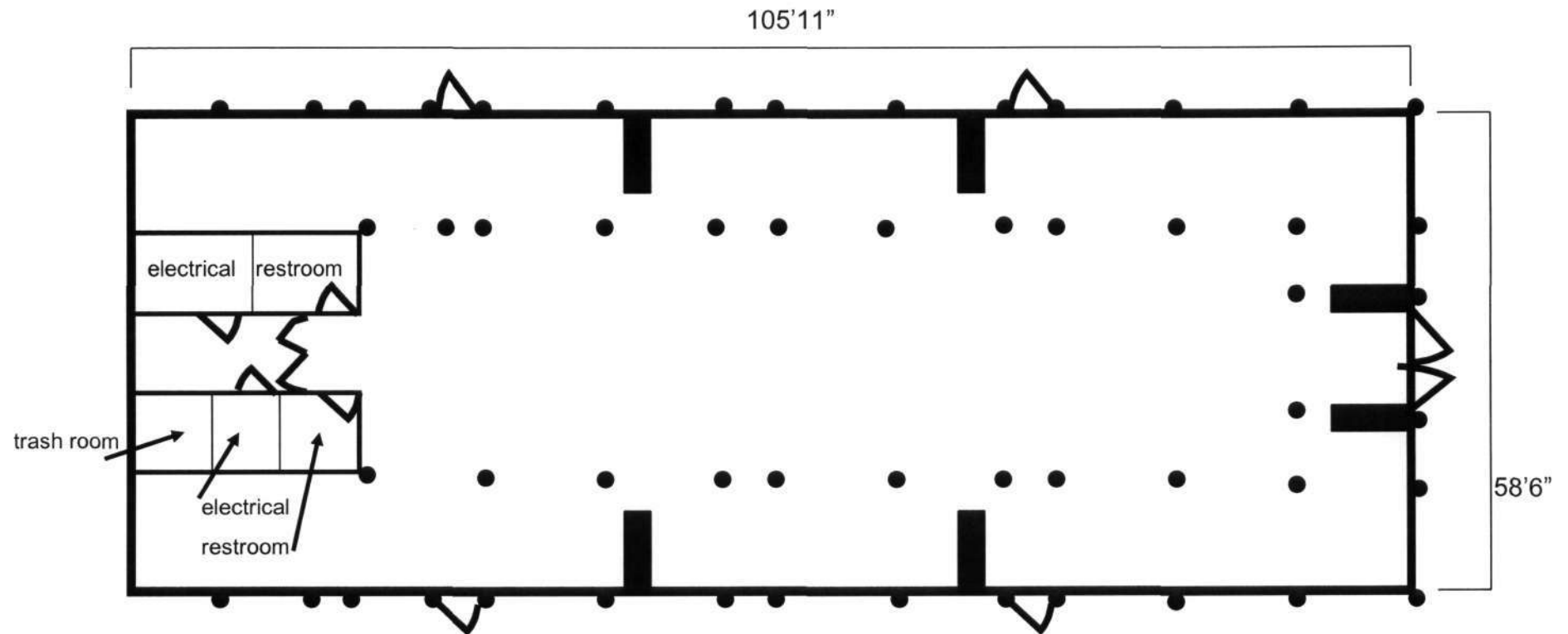
Chain of Title

July 28, 1784:

Nicholas Carroll, Jacob Hurst, Charles Wallace, Joseph Williams, Thomas Harwood, John Davidson, James Mackubin, and James Williams to Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Annapolis
General Court of the Western Shore Records
Volume 728, Page 312
Liber NH 1 Folio 428

⁷⁴ Doyel, 131.

⁷⁵ Doyel, 142



First Floor



Market House (AA-590)

25 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009

AA-590

Built in America

The Library of Congress > American Memory Home > Browse Collections > Collection Home

Result 2 of 2 for market space annapolis

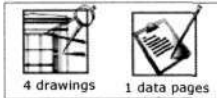
[Back to Results list](#)

[Previous Item](#) | [Next Item](#)

Built in America

Click on picture for larger image, full item, or more versions

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Item Title

Market House, Market Space, Main & Dock Streets, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, MD

Medium

Measured Drawing(s): 4 (18 x 24 in.)

Call Number

HABS MD,2-ANNA,58-

Created/Published

Documentation compiled after 1933.

Notes

Survey number HABS MD-234

Building/structure dates: 1857

Significance: The **Annapolis Market** House was constructed in 1857-1858 under the superintendence of a committee appointed by City Council. The existing one story building, 2nd **market** to be erected on this site, set aside for this use in 1784, was originally a hipped-roofed structure supported by four rows of cast iron columns. The hipped section at the northern end has been removed and tile block/stucco walls with steel pivoted windows added, closing in the open sides and eliminating the four foot roof overhang. The skylighted roof structure is also later. The original brick scale houses still stand, with minor changes, and all but four of the original columns remain in place.

Subjects

MARYLAND--Anne Arundel County--Annapolis

agriculture

markets

Related Names

Wright, Russell, delineator

Reproduction Number

[See Call Number]

Collection

Historic American Buildings Survey (Library of Congress)

Repository

Library of Congress, Prints and Photograph Division, Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

DIGID

<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.pnp/hhh.md0045>

CARD #

MD0045

[Back to Results list](#)

[Previous Item](#) | [Next Item](#)

The Library of Congress | [Legal](#)

Market House
Market Space, Main and Dock Streets
Annapolis
Anne Arundel County
Maryland

AA-590

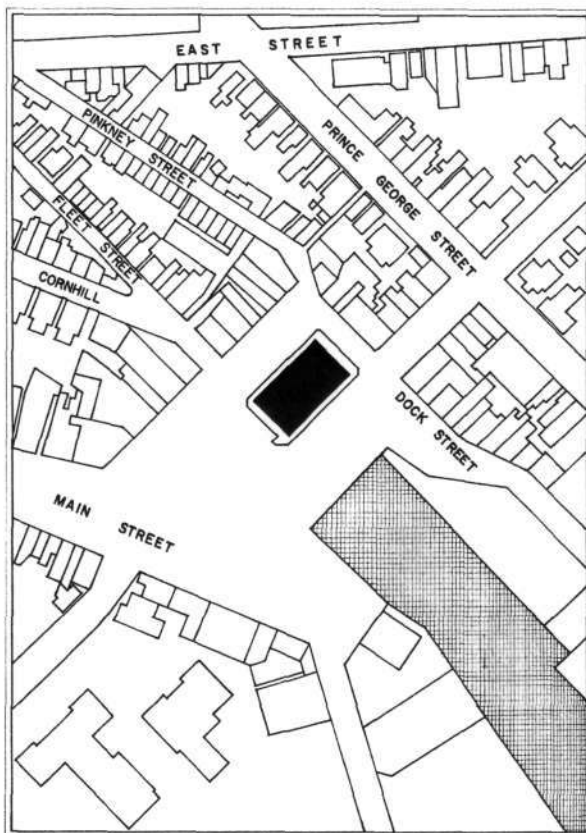
HABS No. MD-234

HABS
MD,
2 ANNA,
58-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 220013-7127

THE MARKET HOUSE



SCALE IN FEET
0 50 100 200

THE ANNAPOLIS MARKET HOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1857-1858 UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY CITY COUNCIL. THE EXISTING ONE STORY BUILDING, 2ND. MARKET TO BE ERECTED ON THIS SITE, SET ASIDE FOR THIS USE IN 1784, WAS ORIGINALLY A HIPPED-ROOFED STRUCTURE SUPPORTED BY FOUR ROWS OF CAST IRON COLUMNS. THE HIPPED SECTION AT THE NORTHERN END HAS BEEN REMOVED AND TILE BLOCK/STUCCO WALLS WITH STEEL PIVOTED WINDOWS ADDED, CLOSING IN THE OPEN SIDES AND ELIMINATING THE FOUR FOOT ROOF OVERHANG. THE SKYLIGHTED ROOF STRUCTURE IS ALSO LATER. THE ORIGINAL BRICK SCALE HOUSES STILL STAND, WITH MINOR CHANGES, AND ALL BUT FOUR OF THE ORIGINAL COLUMNS REMAIN IN PLACE.

DRAWN BY: RUSSELL WRIGHT MAY 1970

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS INCORPORATED

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE MARKET HOUSE · ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND ·

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

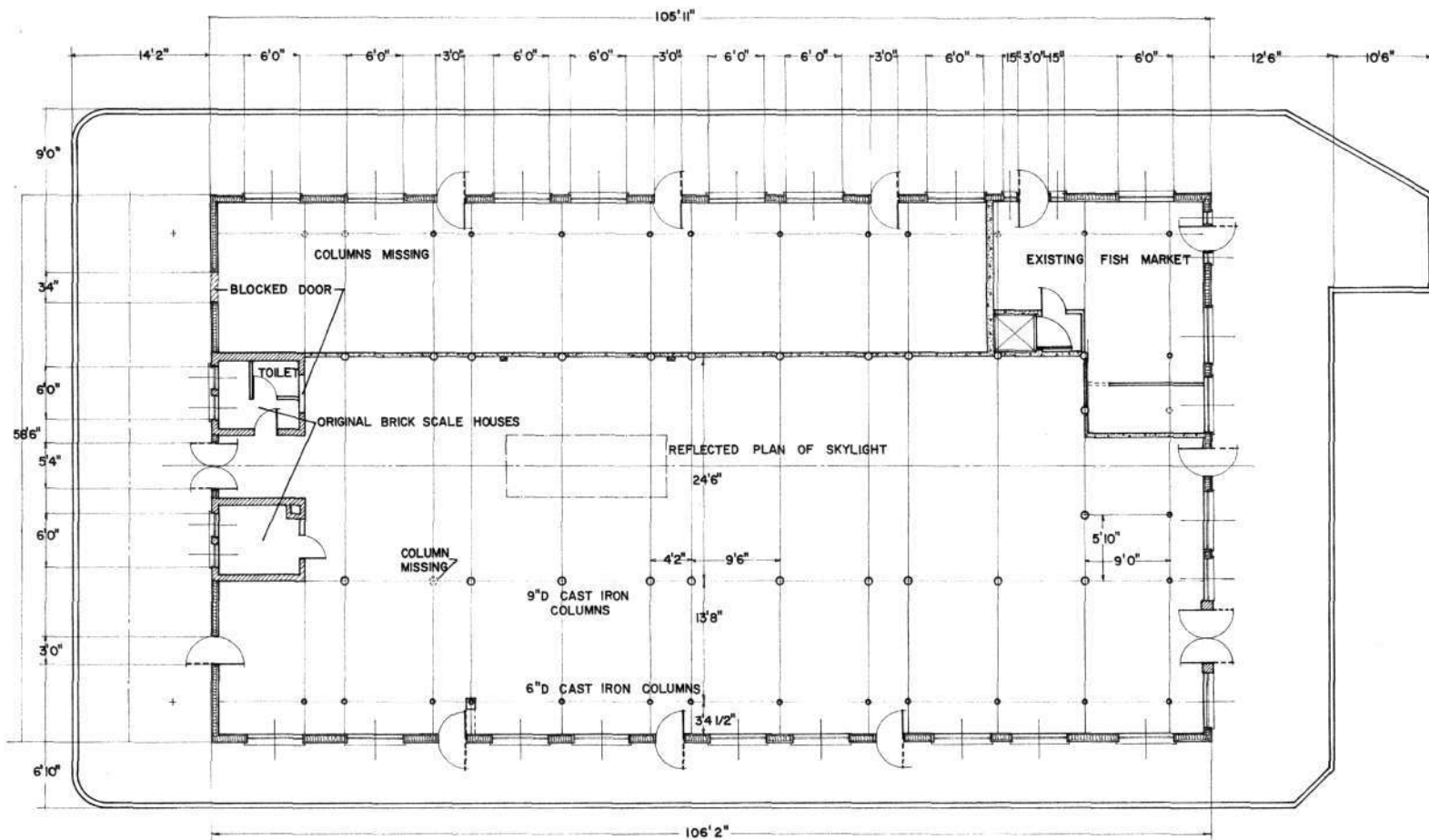
SURVEY NO.

MD
254
234

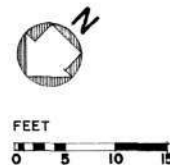
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 4 SHEETS

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PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

AA-590



EXISTING FLOOR PLAN SCALE 1/8"=1'0"



DRAWN BY: RUSSELL WRIGHT MAY 1970

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS INCORPORATED

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE MARKET HOUSE · ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND ·

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

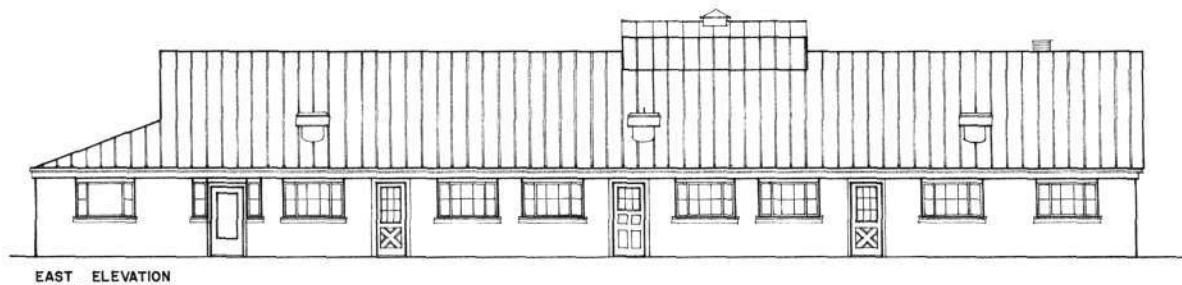
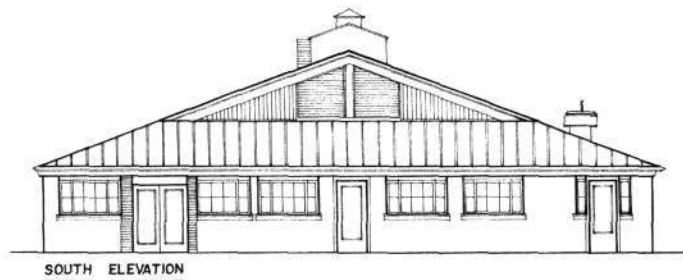
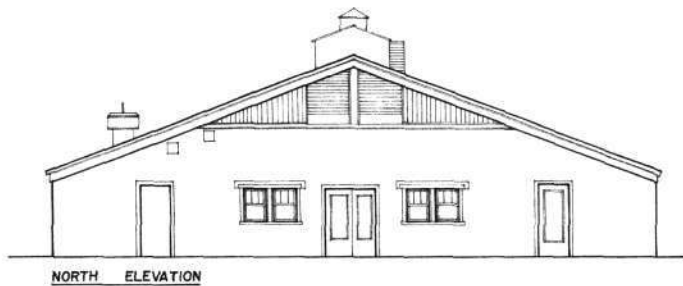
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2634
234HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS

AA-590



SCALE 1/8"=1'0"

NOTE: THE ORIGINAL MARKET WAS OPEN, WITH
A WIDE OVERHANGING ROOF. THE EXISTING STUCCO
COVERED WALLS, AND THE SKYLIGHTED ROOF
STRUCTURE ARE MID-20th C. ADDITIONS.

FEET
0 5 10 15

DRAWN BY: RUSSELL WRIGHT MAY 1970

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS INCORPORATED

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE MARKET HOUSE ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

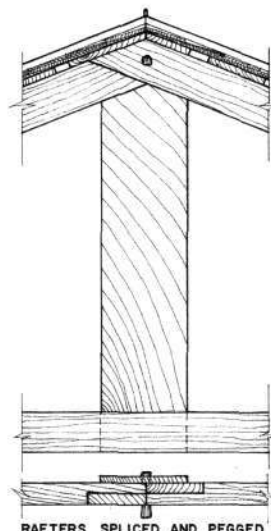
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 4 SHEETS

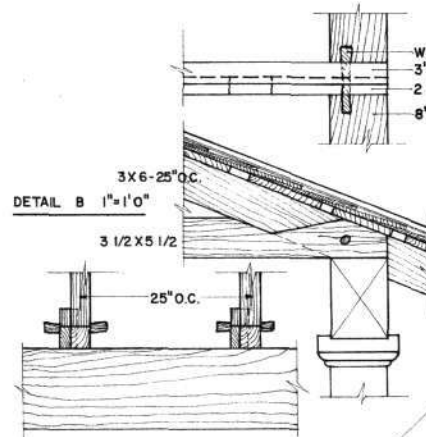
DESIGNED BY: GORDON

JOHN ALDER

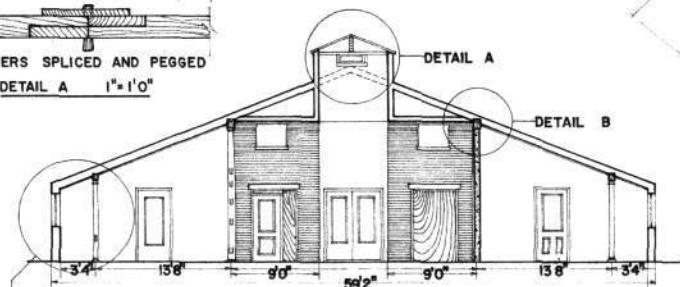
AA-590



RAFTERS SPICED AND PEGGED
DETAIL A 1"=1'0"

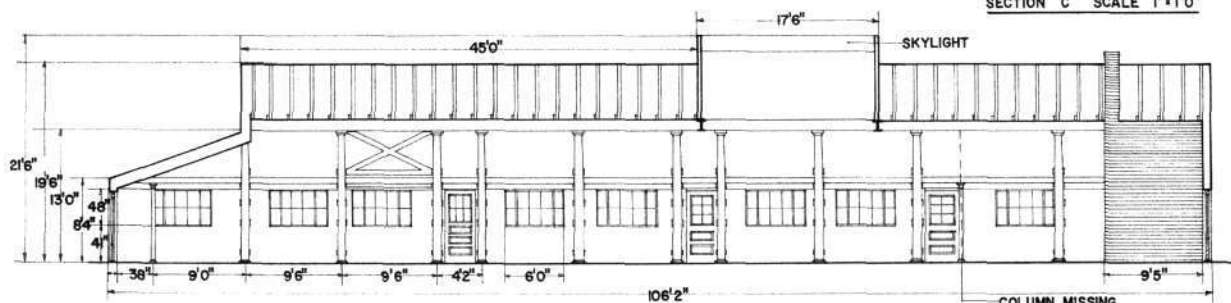


DETAIL B 1"=1'0"

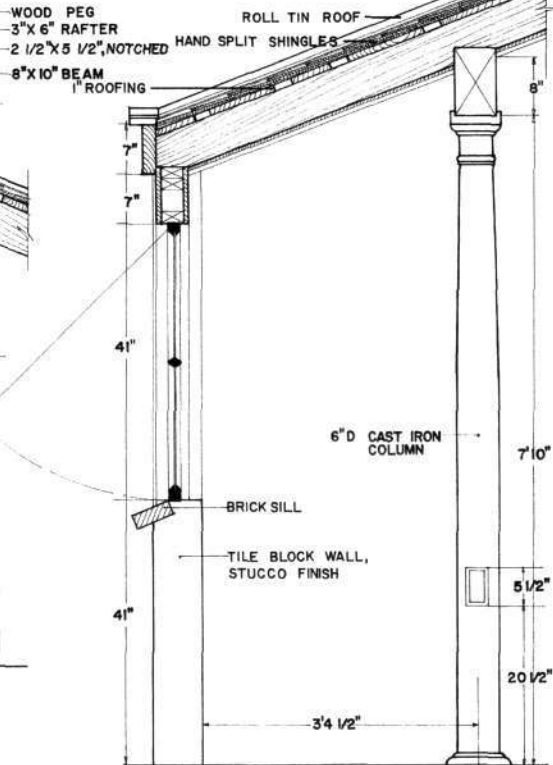


SECTION C

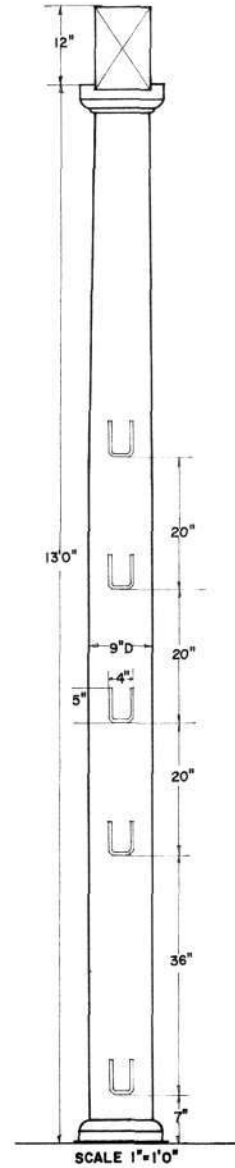
CROSS SECTION SCALE 1/8"=1'0"



LONGITUDINAL SECTION SCALE 1/8"=1'0"



SECTION C SCALE 1"=1'0"



SCALE 1"=1'0"

DRAWN BY: RUSSELL WRIGHT MAY 1970

HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS INCORPORATED

UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

THE MARKET HOUSE ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

SURVEY NO.

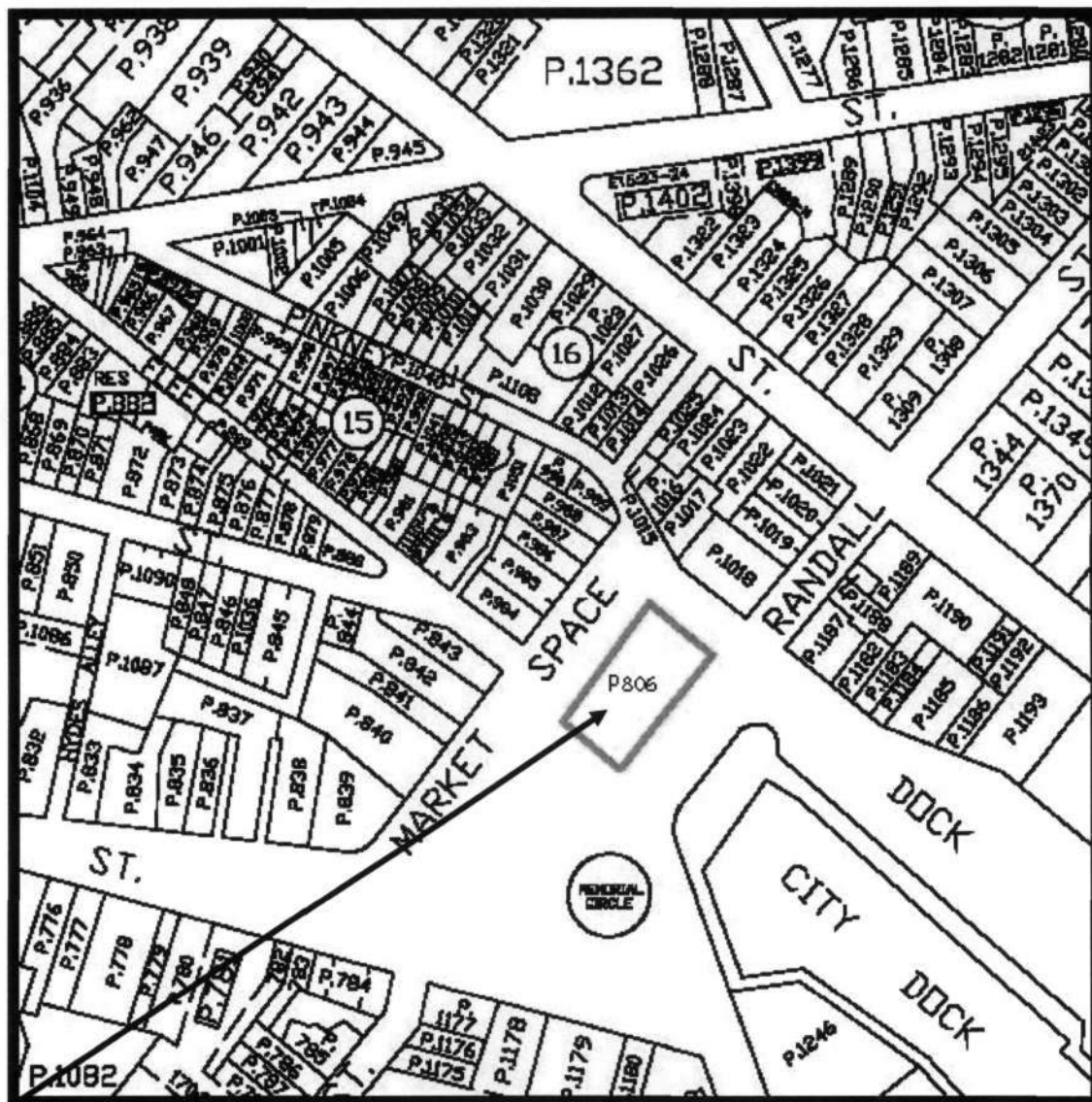
MD
2034
237

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 4 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

INDEX NUMBER

AA-590



Annapolis Market House (AA- 590)

25 Market Space

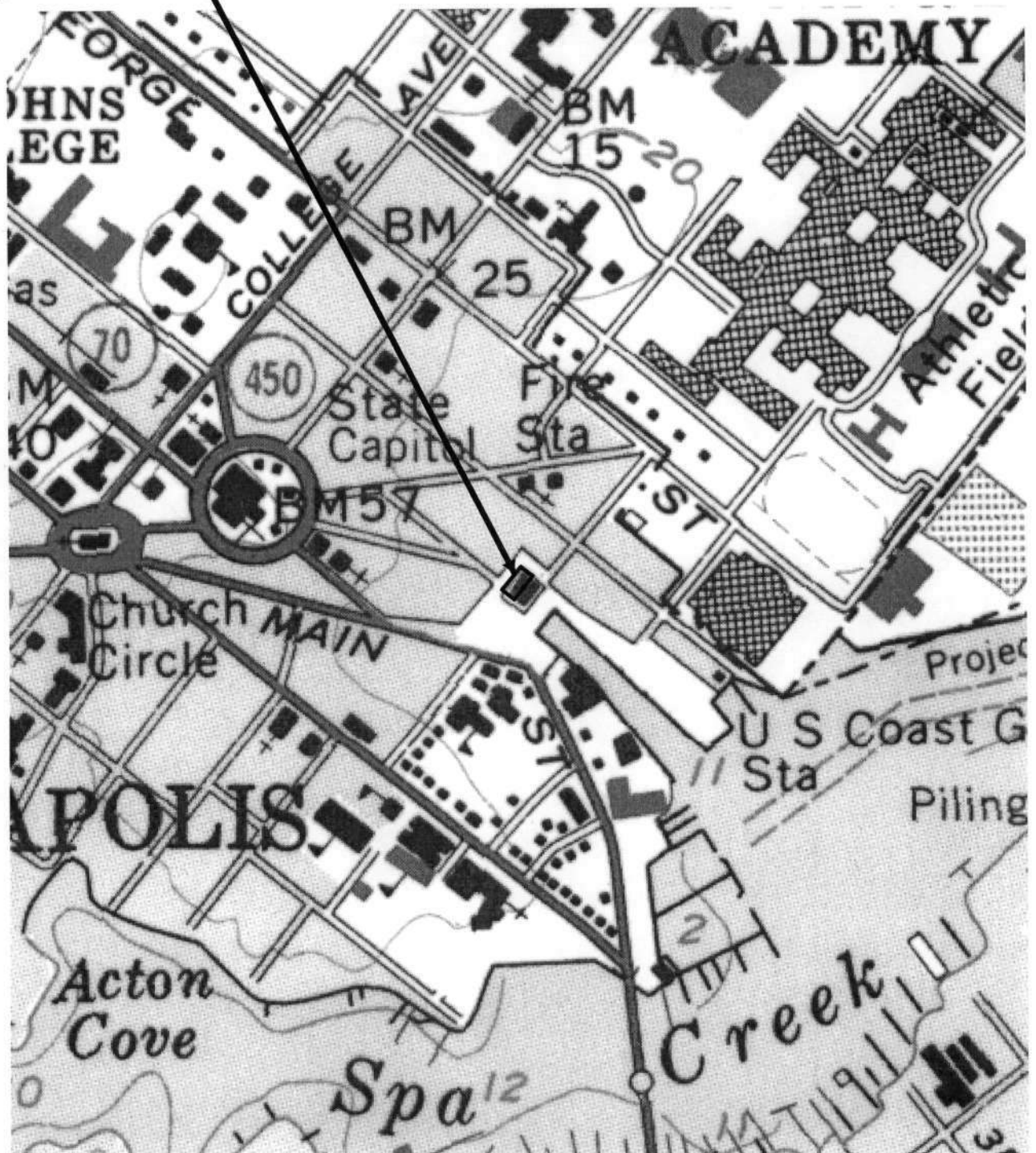
Annapolis, Anne County, Maryland Arundel County

Tax Parcel Map 52A, Parcel 806

Prepared by EHT Tracerics, Inc., 2009



AA-590
Market House
25 Market Space
Annapolis
Annapolis Quad



AA-590 MARKET HOUSE AT MARKET SPACE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND	Photographer: EHT Tracerics Date: April 2009 Paper and Ink Type: Not printed
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1. AA-590_2009-04-28_01.tif	First floor looking SE
2. AA-590_2009-04-28_02.tif	First floor looking South
3. AA-590_2009-04-28_03.tif	First floor NW wall of former scale room looking East
4. AA-590_2009-04-28_04.tif	Market House Plaza looking SW
5. AA-590_2009-04-28_05.tif	South corner looking NE
6. AA-590_2009-04-28_06.tif	Market House Plaza looking NE
7. AA-590_2009-04-28_07.tif	Hopkins Plaza Marker looking NE
8. AA-590_2009-04-28_08.tif	Memorial Circle & Market House Plaza Marker looking NW
9. AA-590_2009-04-28_09.tif	History Stone and hexagonal planter looking North
10. AA-590_2009-04-28_10.tif	Kunta Kinte-Alex Haley Memorial Information Sign and Compass Rose looking SE
11. AA-590_2009-04-28_11.tif	East corner looking NW
12. AA-590_2009-04-28_12.tif	East corner looking SW
13. AA-590_2009-04-28_13.tif	NE elevation looking SW
14. AA-590_2009-04-28_14.tif	First floor looking SW
15. AA-590_2009-04-28_15.tif	First floor looking South
16. AA-590_2009-04-28_16.tif	First floor looking NE
17. AA-590_2009-04-28_17.tif	First floor West corner of former scale room looking East
18. AA-590_2009-04-28_18.tif	East corner looking West
19. AA-590_2009-04-28_19.tif	East corner looking SW
20. AA-590_2009-04-28_20.tif	Roof from 26 Market Space looking East
21. AA-590_2009-04-28_21.tif	West corner looking East
22. AA-590_2009-04-28_22.tif	South corner looking NE
23. AA-590_2009-04-28_23.tif	South corner looking NE
24. AA-590_2009-04-28_24.tif	NE elevation looking South



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EAT TRAILERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER, LOOKING NE

1 OF 9



AA-590
MARKET HOUSE
MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
EAST CORNER LOOKING NW
2 OF 9



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTH CORNER LOOKING SW

3 OF 9



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

WEST CORNER LOOKING EAST

4 OF 9



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

5 OF 9



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING NE

6 OF 9



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EAT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR, VIEW LOOKING NE

7 OF 9



AA-590
MARKET HOUSE
MARKET SPACE
ANAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
INTERIOR, VIEW LOOKING SOUTH
8 OF 9



AA-590

MARKET HOUSE

MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

INTERIOR LOOKING EAST TO FORMER

SCALE HOUSE

9 OF 9

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 590

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Market

ORIGINAL USE: Market

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER: None

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: restored the
John M. Davis fourth market; the

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: first at this
Excellent (X) Good () site in 1784.
Fair () Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Greek Revival

DATE BUILT: 1857, 1972

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: Market Space

COMMON NAME:
Market Building

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Market Map 32 Par 311

OWNER: City of Annapolis

ADDRESS: Mayor & Aldermen
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: HABS
Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local () State (✓) National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam (X) Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick () Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron (X) D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten (X) Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer () Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle (X) Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds () Ells ()
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () Hip (X) Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Bays: 14

Approximate Dimensions: 115 x 60

Entrance Location: Varied

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-590

Long low gable roof with clipped ends, heavy overhanging eaves, paired iron columns with simplified Doric caps. Exterior walls restored. Cast iron framing.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

One of the most symbolic buildings in ANnapolis, the Market House is historically and architecturally critical to the historic district. The present structure was built in 1857, and is the fifth of the series.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane()Woodland()Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up()Densely-Built Up(✓)
Residential()Commercial()
Agricultural()Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright


ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

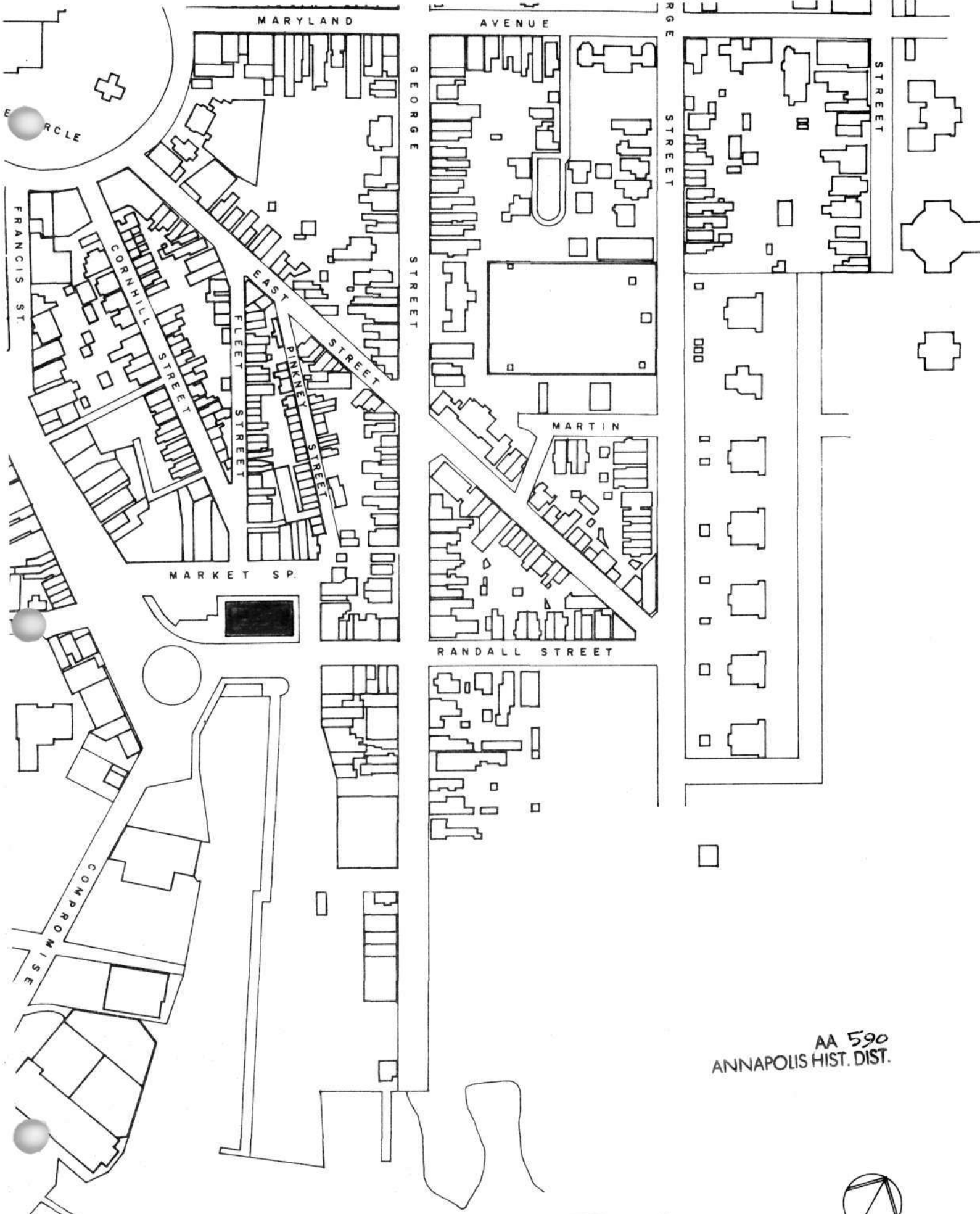
DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

Form 10-445
(5/62)

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland</p> <p>COUNTY</p> <p>TOWN VICINITY</p> <p>STREET NO. Market Space</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER</p> <p>ORIGINAL USE Market House</p> <p>PRESENT OWNER</p> <p>PRESENT USE Market House</p> <p>WALL CONSTRUCTION cast iron, stucco</p> <p>NO. OF STORIES one</p>		<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME Market House</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD 1850</p> <p>STYLE Function (Miss. Valley French)</p> <p>ARCHITECT</p> <p>BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>	
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION</p> <p>As the center of what is, for most visitors, Annapolis, the Market House is an extremely important building. In visual terms it is most important second only to the State House. The market space itself is historically important as it was granted in perpetuity as a market lot by a group of men including Harwood, Carroll, etc. Long a popular market and a city landmark, the market house is very important architecturally being a cast iron building. (Les Halles, the famous Paris market was also built of cast iron slightly later.) Originally, a hipped roof extended over the north sidewalk and the exterior was open, the roof extending beyond the row of iron columns (visible in the interior) giving the building the appearance of early French structures in the Mississippi Valley. Historically, architecturally, and visually the Market House is one of Annapolis' most prized possessions. If destroyed, the Market Space would visually fall apart. Restoration of its original appearance would contribute immeasurably to the Market Space's appearance and appeal.</p>		<p>OPEN TO PUBLIC yes</p>	
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> 		<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <p>Exterior good</p>	
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p>Historic Annapolis, Inc. Morris L. Radoff Sachse Print</p>		<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD July 17, 1967</p>	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



MARYLAND

AVENUE

GEORGE STREET

GEORGE STREET

STREET

FRANCIS ST.

CORNHILL STREET

FLEET STREET

PINKNEY STREET

EAST STREET

MARKET ST.

MARTIN

RANDALL STREET

COMPROMISE

AA 590
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





Mkt Space

AA 590

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NE Elevation/camera facing SW